INDIANA LEGINLATURE

10missions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in appearing to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

IN SENATE. THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1885-2 p. m. THE STATE TREASURY.

The Senate proceeded to consider the special order, being the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Joint Committee to inquire as to whether an investigation of the State Treasury is necessary at this time.

Mr. Lindley moved to substitute the mipority for the majority report, and that the

minority report be adopted. Mr. McCULLOUGH: It has been assumed from the time this question arose with reference to the Tressurer of State that the statute prohibited him from loaning the State funds to banks or to persone, and that if he does loan them and resives interest thereon, the interest is the property of the State. In my judgment that is what prompted the attempted investigation-a suit to show that the State Treasurer had probably received interest on the State's money, and then go to the people with the cry that the interest belongs to the State. I wish to call attention to the law on the subject. [Reads] Every true gentleman asenmes what Governor Forter has stated as a feet in his message, that for years the State Tressurers have received interest on public moneys; they assume that the men who have held that high and responsible position are felons, and ought to be pleced in a felon's cell. Suppose it is the law that they should account for this interest. According to Governor Porter the Legalsture has time and again recognized the fact that the State freasurers have been getting interest on the State's moneys and not eccupting for said interest to the State Treasury, and it never occurred to anybody to make a fuss about it until a Governor that held the office for four years was retiring and turning over the office to another of a different political faith. I take the positien that the interest on these funds is not the State's. You can't place money in the ds of an officer and say to him, "You same time say to him, "You shall pay back every dime of interest you receive on it." It you charge him with the interest he receives upon it you have got to make him your sgent, and stand any loss by fire, burglary or other casualty. By not givhim any secure place to keep State faceds, and by allowing h m only the pittiul salary of \$3 000 a yearas in that no insurance company would insore the money for-the Legislature has recognized that the interest the State Treasurer sets from the State funds is his own, and that fact, in my judgment, would be recognized by the Supreme Court, if the officer whose duty it is were to sue the Treasurer and litigate with him for ten years to come. The State of Indiana does not want to loan her money. The State wants the pricipal of

her money, and she wants every dime of it.

The majority of the committee recommend

that the law shall be so amended as to leave

no question about it-that the Treasurer and

his bondsmen are absolute insurers of the Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: For thirty years prior to the time Governor Forter delivered his message to this Geheral Assembly no suspicion was ever breathed against a Treasurer of the State-the fair name and fame of Indiana for financial honesty and integrity stood out as bright as the noonday sun. and there was no State in the Union that would vie with her in showing a better reputation for the character and conduct of ber State officers, be they Democrats or Republicans. But as a Governor of Indiana who gained his ascendency through the grandest political scheme of fraud and corruption in the hands of Stephen W. Dorsey. that this world or a civilized nation ever experienced, he pronounced to the people by innuendo that there was something wrong in the Treasurer's office. His message on that question is simply a grand piece of political demagogy. A Republican State treasurer came into office at the same time he did, and that Republican Treasurer re-mained in office until the result procured by Dorsey was overthrown in 1882. In 1883 Governor Porter delivered a message to the General Assembly, in which he said not a single word concerning the insecurity of the values of the State. Were not the same laws on the statute book then in force? Was it not his duty to investigate into the condition of the vaults and safes of the office of Treas-Wer of State prior to 1882? But he made no such investigation. He came before the General Assembly then with an outgoing Republican Treasurer, but made no intimaion that there was any difficulty in the Tressury Department with reference to the losning of money. And why? Because he desired to protect a Republican Treasurer who had been loaning the public funds the tame as he charged John J. Cooper has been caning them. It is political demagogy for the purpose of making political capital, which has come to an unsuccessful termination by the report of the majority of this non. That is true; but why state it as ob-jectionable? These deposits are changing When a draft is made on one and a part taken out, a new deposit is made for the balance and the old deposit is taken up; and that is the reason some of these deposits bear a recent date. Why didn't the minority report state the whole facts? This minority report ought to be voted down in discrete for the untruthfulness it contains. Mr. WINTER: I have listened with great

Patience to the speeches by the Senator from Gibsen and the Senator from Jennings County, and with disappointment, and I do not affect anything when I say that there has been, in my judgment, an utter failure to make any answer whatever to the grave tharges they are called upon to face. This is a question which rises above politics. It a question as to whether Senators here by the votes they will give on these reports are willing not only to put themselves in the stitude in which the Senator from Gibson says former Legislatures have been occupy-ing for many years, as conniving at viola-liens of the statute, but whether they will but themselves in the attitude of active participants in violations of the law in the future. It may be true, as the Senator says, that all Treasurers of State have violated the law, and it may be true that Legislatures and Governors have connived connived at its violation, but I submit in all candor we can not afford to go on conniving at the violation of law when it is brought We have taken an oath to see that no viola-tion of law shall continue if it is in our lower to stop it. The Sanator from Gibson has attempted to argue that the Treasurer of State has a right to keep the public moneys where he pleases, to speculate with them as he see proper, to make whatever profit he may out of them, and no one has any right to call in question his acts. I take issue upon that statement as to the law. The very authorities the Senator control about the proper thorities the Senator quoted show the propo-

sition he has been advocating is not law laid on the table. Affinative 36; negaand hever has been. [Reads] Will Sin . tors undertake to say the statute does not mean what it says? Isn't that language plain and specific? It is conceared that the Treasurer of State has been wolating the law in the discharge of his daties. That fact alone creates an imperative demand

for a full and complete investigation. any other. I find it impossible for me to sgree with the majority on this question. I officer of State, and the safe keeping of the the law should be repealed. I believe it. funds which the people of the State have be so full and complete as to make it as sat- the law isfactory as it would be to inquire into the trust of any other citizen; or why this in- he is clear upon that legal proposition if in that spirit of fairness which a man real estate acquired under the law of 1881, if would want to meet, and show that he de- not repsaled. sired close scrutiny as to his trust. It is not was begotten in malace, the people have the allow allens to go on acquiring real es-

right to know whether the moneys they tate for the next six months. have paid in for taxes are on hand or not. The majority report says it is. That may be. | the passage of this bill. There has been sev-But what barm would it be to a certain eral opinions expressed and I want to call whether it is there or not? I undertake to say it is not there. I charge that no longer then to-day a warrant drawn against the suggested by the author of the bill, and it general fund has been protested, and I have was referred to the Committee on the Judithe authority of the gentleman who holds that warrant for saving so. V bether that be true or false I make the statement that to be at hand, failed to respond to a warrant drawn in favor of the gentleman who is clause without delay. A similar bill to entitled to have the sum of money named in | this was delayed two years ago until it was his warrant. I do not know anything about not passed. I do not desire to impugn the the truth of the reports that the Treasurer is motives of any one, but I fear if we delay delinquent, but it seems to me when there is this bill it will share a similar fate. I do such a report it would be the duty of the | not refer to the gentleman from Hancock. I Treasurer of State at once to address the think he is for the bill. I question whether General Assembly a letter inviting them to the law was passed in good faith. When it make as full and complete investigation as passed the Assembly the caption of the law it is in their power to make. It is the duty the I pay me back every do'lar," and at the of the Treasurer of State to meet his obligations promptly and at all times without hesitation. There are some insinuations in this minority report that I bardly think proper. and that is why I have hesitated, and some of my friends on the Democratic side have

> Mr. HILLIGASS: The report of the minority is based almost exclusively upon newspaper rumors or rumors upon the streets of Indianapolis. There is sought to be made out of this by the minority and by the ex-Governor of the State some political capital for the future. We had no knowledge of what the minority report would contain, while they had the full benefit of the majority report on this question. No baser falsehood was ever concected on paper than here exists in this minority report

hesitated, in this matter.

Mr. FOULKE: I have felt it to be an honor to be singled out by gentlemen who signed the minority report as the object of their attack. As far as the accessions made in the minority report are concerned, we stated every fact just as we learned it. It is said that we have brought in this minority report for a partisan and a political effect. Why is it that the Democratic organ of Indiana, published at Indianapolis. and the Democratic organ of Cincionati. Obio, published at Cincinnati, both took the same view of the minority of the committee took? Why is it that the Senator from Cass and men who have stood as leaders of the Democratic party say the Treasurer of State courts an honest javestigation?

When he concluded-The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1885-10 a. m.

ALIEN LANDHOLDERS.

The House took up the consideration of the bill [H. R 68] to repeal the act authorizing aliens to hold real estate, on the second reading.

Mr. PENDLETON: It is time for us to awake from our lethargy. It is time for the people of this country to proclaim their protest against any further encroachment upon our domains, proclaim our protest against aliens holding lands within the boundaries of our State. We invite all people to come among us, and we proclaim to all the world and to all nations except the Chinese to come here and partake with us of our freedem and of our country. I believe it right to welcome them and most cordially and heartily invite them, but we ask them to tear a just proportion of the burdens of tax-

ation. It is our duty to day to wipe from the statute everything of this character. Mr. BROWNING: I am of the same opinion I was when these bills were presented a few days ago, but still I am opposed to this bill because I do not think it is necessary to encumber the statute with two bills. I think the Senate bill will accomplish all that is Committee. The minority report says that necessary. The other bill repeals the law \$26,000 was deposited by the Treasurer of and allows all parties five years to dispose of State within two days prior to the examins- their property. I think the Senate bill a

better bill. Mr. MACK: When the committee investigated this bill and made their report. there was a difference of opinion as to whether or not this law repeals the law of 1881. It may be it will by implication, but there is a question about it. I am not in favor of repealing the law absolutely. I will vote for this bill, however, or any bill repealing that kind of an act.

Mr. ADAMS: I think the statute ought to be so framed that the party will bave five years to perfect his title and dispose of his real estate.

Mr. KELLISON: There is another objection to the bill, and that is it has no saving clause. I am in favor of repealing the law with a saving clause. It seems to me we ought not to pass this bill upon the supposi-tion that another bill will pass. I do not think that is wise. This bill does not pro vide for rights required under the law. I therefore move that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instruc-

tions to attach a saving clause. Mr. WILLIAMS: This is one of the first bills on the House calendar. There is no bill that calls more for affirmative action. Of all the laws of the State of Indiana this is the most infamous. It is a disgrace to the State. From the time that House Bill 13 came up for consideration until now gentle-men have expressed their sympathy—have said that they favored the repeal of this statute, but every time it has come up dilatory motions have been made, and I say this morning the time has come to do something to repeal this statute. It has been said it will be confiscation of aliens' property. If it will, it ought to be confiscated. There is no emergency clause, and it will give them time to dispose of their real estate. Now, the gentleman has made a metion to post-pone the consideration of the bill. I don't think it ought to be postponed for a single hour. I therefore move to lay the motion

A division being called for the motion was

Mr MOODY: Now with all due deference to the terms of this bill. I want to know | mitted before its passage if it will accomplish anything. I have not heard a single gentlem in state the object to be accomplished by this rather from an individual, standpoint than on his title. I am in favor of repealing this questions law; yet, at the same time, I am in favor of saving every person, be he alien or be he have been assured this war not a political resident of the United States If an alien question, and I take it that it is not. It has acquired any property under the law we in the week, but favored this bill. reaches beyond a political question. It is a have no right to confiscate it. The Senate question that involves the integrity of an bill is the best bill. I know it has been said

Mr. GOODING: I do not understand the contributed for the maintenance of the Goy- passage of this bill to interfere at all with the ernment of the State; a question as to rights acquired under this lav. It is a well | the third time and passed by year and nays. whether the funds are in the custody of the settled rule of law, I think, that laws onproper officer or not-as to whether the acted by the Legislature operate prospect Treasurer of State is able at any time to pro- ively unless they provide otherwise. Now, duce the money with which he is the report of this act will not affect the title chargeable; and I can not conceive how it of any right acquired by foreigners until the is that there could be any obstruction or any time of taking effect. And the repeal of the delay in that inquiry, or why it should not law will not affect the rights acquired under

Mr. KELLISON: I ask the gentleman is is not to be met aliens having acquired rights could convey

Mr. GOODING: I would not say certain, a question as to whether the Treasurer has but I have given the gentleman my opinion. been guilty of felony, neither is it a ques-tion of an attack on Ex-Governor Porter. I clause. If we are going to repeal the statute care not if the insinuation of Governor Por- it had better take effect right away, and not

Mr. ROBINSON: The time has come for attention to them. The first is that there should be an emergency clause. This was ciary and they struck it out. The report of that committee has been concurred in by the House, but I still favor an emergency general fund, which cught clause; but it seems to some objectionable-there can not be an emergency was "An act to encourage immigration into the State of Indiana" After it passed the Assembly the title was changed so as to read "Concerning aliens holding and conveying real estate." I am in favor of the bill. The Senate bill, I think, doesn't cover the ground. I demand the previous question.

> third time and passed by yeas 68, nays 15. Pending the roll call-Mr. ADAMS said: I am not in favor of this bill. I therefore vote "no." Mr. BEST, in explanation of his vote. said: I believe in repealing the law, but I

The House seconded the demand, and

under its operations the bill was read the

am not in favor of the provisions of this bill. I therefore vote "no." Mr. GOODING said: The hill is not what think it ought to be, but half a loaf is bettr than no bread. I therefore vote gve.

Mr. HANELL said, in explanation of his vote: I am not in favor of aliens holding real estate, but still the provisions of the bill are not what they ought to ba. I therefore

Mr. KELLISON said: On reflection I am inclined to vote for the bill. I therefore vote "aye," making the gentlemen from Hancock (Mr. Gooding) and the gentleman from Putnam (Mr. Gordon) a scape goat for any legal complications.

Mr. LOOP, when his name was called, said: This bill is not all I desire. I therefore vote

Mr. MOODY and: I am in favor of the repeal of the alien law enacted in 1881, but inasmuch as this bill will not, as the Senate bill does, save all rights acquired by the operations under the law of 1881, I vote "no." Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe, said: Because this bill is imperfect and the Senate bill is the better of the two, I vote "no." Mr. TWINEHAM said: I am not in favor

of residents avoiding their honest debts, and for that reason I will vote "no." The vote was announced as above recorded.

THE STATE TREASURER'S SOND. Mr. GORDON: I am informed that House Bill No. 3 has been returned from the Senate. I therefore move to suspend the order of business and take up the bill. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate

amendment being read-Mr. GORDON said: This bill, after mature deliberation and amendment, was passed by this House. I do not believe that a million dollars is any too much for the amount of the State Treasurer's bond. Five hundred thousand dollars is not a sufficient bond, therefore I am opposed to the Senate amend-

Mr. GOODING: I am willing to vote for a bill making the bond one million, but I am informed next Tuesday the Treasurer will commence his new term of office, and unless we pass some kind of a bill he will only give a bond for \$150,000; therefore, rather than have him give a bond for \$150,000 only, I am in favor of concurring in the Senate amendment of \$500,000.

Mr. McMULLEN: This House considered this bill and came to the conclusion that the amount of the bond ought to be \$1,000,000.

Mr. HARRELL (after the noon recess) said: When this bill was before the House the amount of the bond was fixed at \$1,000. 000. I am still of the opinion that is the proper amount. It has been argued before this House that it would be better to concede to the Senate than let the matter pass over until next week. I am inclined to think it would not be, If the judgment of the House is that the penalty of the bond should be \$1,000,000, we ought to stick to it. On the first of Novem per, 1884, there was a balance of cash in the freasurer's hands to the amount of \$131,-256.54. Now a bond of \$500,000 would carcely cover that. I find further, on the 29th of January, 1885, the tot 1 amount the Tressurer has received to be \$120,154 33. It seems to me the bond ought to be enough to make the people of the State feel secure. the State Treasurer ought to be required to give a bond for everything he is to account for. The bond should be sufficient to cover every dollar in that treasury vault or wher-

Mr BROOKS: I do not balleve the bond s sufficient to cover all the money that comes into his hands.

Mr. ENGLE demanded the previous ques-The House seconded the demand, and under its operations the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment by a vote

of yeas 28, nays 47. Mr. GORDON moved for a Committee of Free Conference, and that two be appointed on the part of the House. The motion was agreed to and the Speaker

appointed Mesers. Patten and McMullin. PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE. The bill [H. R 16] to provide for the teaching of physiology and hygiene in the public schools, coming up on the second

Mr. GOODING: I am not willing to say to the school teachers that they shall pay special attention to the teaching of physiology and hygiene with special reference to the influence of alcohol and narcotics on the

pried Jemerday to the Government from Hong | nickess. Call, rev. .- Puring the rive men

human system, to the exclusion of all other branches. We have enough taught in our common schools. I move the bill be recom

Mr. WILSON: I think this bill should

Mr. STALEY: It is not a matter of policy set. If this bill passes, I undertake to say if but a matter of right. It is conceded that it a man acquires a lien or acquires a mortgage | is a moral question, therefore I think the bill Mr. MAGEE: I desire to address myself under the existing law it will throw a cloud should pass. We should legislate on moral

Mr. BROWNING: I understand the people want no more legislation on that subject. He would vote against probibition every day

Mr. McHENRY opposed the bill, Mr. MOODY demanded the previous ques-

tion. The demand was seconded by the House, and under its operations, the bill was read

Real Estate Transfers, The following deeds were recorded Thursday, February 5, as reported by Steeg & Bernhamer, abstract compilers, 12 and 15 Thorpe Block.

Telephone, 1,048: John W. Ross, commissioner in cause No. 2 742 in the Circuit Court of Fayette County, Indiana, to William Merr-11 et al., commissioner's deed to lots 203 and 204 in Allen & Root's north addition to the city of Indianapolis: also, lot 7 of David G. Cole's subdivision of lots 27, 28 and 29 in outlot 41 in John Wood's addition to same city; also, the west half of lot 2 in square 62 in said

Civilia C. Mick and husband to John J. Carriger, warranty deed to part of lot 1 in Bryan's addition to the city of Indi-Ellen Sophia Enners and husband to Frederick C. Witte et al., quit claim to part of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29, township 16 north of range 5 east .. Le Grand Cannon and wife to Hattle W.

Bushnell, warranty deed to lot 13 in Rudd-ll & Vinton s Park Place addition to the city of Indianapolis. John C. New, executor, to Charles Kahl, executor's deed to lots 19 and 20 in square 8 in Beaty's addition to the city of Indianapolis.

Conveyances, 5; consideration......\$17,000 00

Merely Waats to Know.

[Louisville Courier-Joarnal.] It looks a little suspicious that Chicago's rantankerous Socialists usually hold their meetings on Sunday night. Can it be-we do not wish to be understood as saying that it can, but merely throw out the suggestion by way of seeking information-can it be that they run the Legislature at Springfield during the week and adjourn to Chicago Sunday night?

Warren Phelps, a practical farmer and stock dealer, says in the National Stockman: I have been a trader in live stock, and in riding over the country I have noticed that those who kept large flocks of sheep and a lew cattle and hogs were the farmers who had money to do what they pleased with. Their farms are in the best shape, fences and building good, and their wives and families the happiest and most contented. There is more home there than anywhere ise. The large corn raiser and cattle and hog feeder does more business, keeps more sams, hires many more men, and works the women in the house much harder, but at the end of the year the sheep man has the most clear profit."

"Maryland, My Maryland."

o o o "Pretty Wives, Lovely daughters and noble men."

My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!" "Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!" Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!" "Withered and aged!"

Before her time, from "Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasi-

"A short time sgo I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of bilioneness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife,

as I found that our little girl, upon recovery had "Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a told. My wife, to-day, has gained her oldtimed beauty with compound interest, and

new-blown daisy. Well, the story is soon is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county. which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it. "The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the

days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done.' Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain,

Beltsville, Prince George County, Maryland, May 26, 1883.

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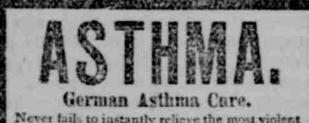
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WALL STREET, Feb. 7.-Imports at the port of even management, and comments

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Statutes of Indiana, Revision of 1876, 3

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